

The Daily Gazetteer.

MONDAY, MAY 26. 1740.

NOV. 1539

9:1537

Translation of the Swedish Letter from Philalethes to a Friend in the Country.



THESE Reflections are not made by such as long for a War, but they cannot deny that Alliances and Supplies of Money are the two main Articles indispensably necessary to carry it on. These, 'tis said, we shall not fail of from France and Turkey; but before we depend upon it, let us consider. Every Body owns the Politics of the Porte, which never made the least Scruple to sacrifice its Allies upon the simple of the least Advantage; and that even the Emperors themselves don't boggle to sacrifice both the Porte and its Allies to their own Private Interest. It is not only the Treaty of Pruth, made under the Nose of Charles XII. but those which were late concluded at a Juncture when nothing like it was expected. 'Tis Madness to rely upon the Friendship of these Barbarians. Would to God it had never enter'd into our Thoughts! As France, if we would know what we may expect from that Power, it must be laid down as a Matter of Fact, that the Friendship which unites Sovereigns, is quite another Nature than what takes Place in common Life. We have known Private Men, tho' they say the Truth they are but few, that have oblig'd a Friend without any apparent Hopes of having the same return'd; but we never knew one Power sacrifice the Interests of another farther than was consistent with its own. That is the Touchstone of Treaties and Alliances. To this we may add, that there is no Court which knows its own Interests better than that of France. There is only one real seeming Advantage that is capable of inducing her to act in our Favour. The surest Means of knowing what we may expect from her Friendship, is to know, in Plain Terms, what she expects and wishes herself from ours. The great Aim of that Power is to extend her Frontiers, and to make her the Arbitress of Europe. Among other Powers, the Maritime have hinder'd her from being so; particularly Great Britain, which is oblig'd to do all it can to preserve the Balance of Power for the Sake of its Commerce; and which, in order to preserve such Balance, always takes Care to have Allies in the North, while France strives to have none there too, tho' for a very contrary Reason. It is plain now that this Crown courts the Friendship of Sweden, first of all to rob Great Britain of an opportunity, if it be necessary, to make a Diversion in Germany. The first of these Views always holds good, the second is only casual. But may we not therefore conclude that France sincerely wishes the grandfellowship of Sweden? There's no Doubt to be made of it; for every Power wishes the Aggrandizement of its Ally. France wishes ours, we may be sure of it; but let us not therefore think that she will be at any Expence to contribute to it. That is not the View either of the renewing her Alliance with us, or of the Subsidies she grants us. All she aim'd at was to re-establish her Credit, to support England, to keep us in a State of Dependence Half a Score Years, and to establish a System in the North, which miscarry'd by Denmark's unexpected Alliance with Great Britain. After this we need not to think that France will give us the Key to her Treasures, to put us in a Condition to recover our Losses. We know what the Cardinal Fleury said to the Count de Tessin, that nothing more could be given to Sweden; that the Subsidies could not be paid before they were due; and that they should not embark in Enterprizes that were chimerical or Romantick. But if he had given himself the least Trouble of Reflexion, he might have spar'd himself the Confusion of such Declarations. For how could it be imagin'd that France could furnish Money for a War from which she could expect no Advantage; a War which would rob the Alliance of Sweden of no Benefit to her, as long as it lasted, and which, if attended with Success, would weaken the Kingdom, and render it incapable of acting elsewhere? Undoubtedly it will be reply'd, that France cannot expect any Advantage from her Alliance with Sweden, so long as this Crown gives no Terror to the Muscovites, considering that it will never be willing nor able to act towards the South, unless it has a good Bulwark on the North Side against the Enterprizes of Russia. To this Objection I answer, that if France stood in need of the Assistance of Sweden in Germany, she would endeavour to procure it a proper Security on that Side by an Alliance with Russia. If the Objectors had rather suppose that France would not be averse to the putting Sweden in a Condition to give Laws to Russia, who will answer to us for the Consequences? Who will pass his Word, that the Expence which France would be oblig'd to be at for this End, would not be far greater than all the Advantages which she might expect from our Alliance? That Crown does not use to build on so ruinous a Foundation, and is never liberal of her Money but when her Advantage is certain. Yet some there were who would fain have made us believe, that during, and after, the last Dyet she insinuated, that she was not averse to being concern'd in our Projects against Russia. If France dropp'd such Insinuations, I am perswaded, that it was only indirectly, and in such a Manner as it could not be prov'd upon her; it being on the other Hand very certain, that if she can gain the Friendship of Russia she will spare no Expence to procure it. Her sending an Ambassador so lately to St. Petersburg, and the Peace concluded betwixt Russia and the Porte by her Mediation and by the Ministry of the Marquis de Villeneuve, are so many undeniable Proofs of what I advance. Don't tell me, that by so doing she would run the Risk of embroiling herself with us, and of losing our Confidence, which, as we have said, is in other Respects so necessary for her. For in the first Place I will answer, that we have our Hands bound for Ten Years to come, and that in Consequence of our last Alliance we are oblig'd to continue all that Space of Time under her Guardianship. In the second Place 'tis manifest, and the Ministry of Versailles has made the Discovery more than once, that since the Revolution that has happen'd in our Government our Friendship is no longer of such Advantage to her as it was before; for since according to the present Constitution there is a Necessity for assembling the States when any Resolution of Importance is depending, France could no longer hope for such Advantages from us, because the Secret would easily be divulg'd, and the Time for Action would expire before they had scarce begun to deliberate. The grand Point which France keeps in View is to re-establish Absolute Power amongst us, and when the Throne becomes vacant to place a Prince upon it that shall be entirely devoted to her. Mean while she gains Time, which is a Thing of no little Consequence; and she relies upon those favourable Dispositions which we always had for her, tho' perhaps we are not able to give one substantial Reason for it.

But if France is to be depended on no longer, why have our Ministers sent so many Troops into Finland, and made Preparations so expensive to the Government, so justly alarming to our Neighbours, and which after all signify nothing? We say indeed, that it is only done to cover our Frontiers; but can we make due Proof that they were so much as threaten'd? It would have been very easy for us to have obtain'd the Guaranty of several Powers that Russia had no Design to attack us, and by the Favour of that Guaranty, which would have cost us nothing, we should have been at least as safe as we think we are now. But no Man in his Senses will ever be perswaded that we had no Design to attack Russia; the Mistake on our Side was, that we flatter'd ourselves without any Foundation that the Turks would make no Peace with that Crown, which however has happen'd, and in such a Manner that Russia has had all the Glory of the War, Turkey all the Advantage, Hungary all the Damage, and we all the Disgrace of it. We at the same time depended and took our Measures upon Advices which had been given us in a Whisper that France was dispos'd to favour our Designs; tho' a wise Ministry ought to depend upon no Assurances but such

as are well founded, and never upon uncertain Advices, nor upon Insinuations which carry a double Meaning, unless they have a Mind to build upon the Sand. We perhaps flatter'd ourselves that we should lull France asleep, and that we should take a Step which she could not excuse herself from supporting; but the Cardinal de Fleury is not so easily to be caught in the Snare, for he never engages but upon honourable Terms, and where he is sure of his Ground. You will perhaps agree that I have Reason on my Side, and that it is impossible that Affairs should go otherwise when there is no System to act by, or at least none but what is compounded of all Sorts of Appearances and chimerical Hopes, a System which is liable to be changed every Post, according to the various Advices and Articles of News. Our Ministry is said to be very much embarrassed, so that they know not what Saint to pray to. I really believe it; and the Event confirms every thing that was predicted by the old Ministry. The latter remained in a State of Tranquillity out of Principle, the new one does so out of Necessity. The old Ministry cost us little; but the Experience which we have now had costs us dear. If our present Ministers should be ask'd why they have undertaken nothing, they will give the same Reasons for their Inaction from Experience, as the old Ministers gave for theirs from Prudence, tho' they prov'd their sudden Ruin. What Advantage therefore have we reaped from the blustering Resolutions of the last Dyet? None at all. What Advantage can we reap from this? Why, instead of building any longer upon Chimeras, we shall be able to concert and establish a solid System without Partiality; instead of making ourselves any longer ridiculous to the whole World, we shall secure a good Reputation to ourselves; and, in fine, we shall be able by a solid Union to prevent all the Mischief which usually follows or attends Divisions and selfish Views. I am, &c.

HOME PORTS

Deal, May 23. Came down and sail'd thro' for Portsmouth, the *Willis*, *Eirchild*, for Antigua; the *Mary's Reign*, *Jervaise*, for Barbados; the *Brunswick*, *Pain*, for Carolina; the *Humphry*, *Lane*, and the *John*, *Newham*, both for Virginia; the *London*, *Wenlock*, for Oporto; the *London*, *Martin*, and the *Norway Merchant*, *Goatley*, for Portsmouth.

Deal, May 24. Came down since last Post and sail'd thro' for Portsmouth, the *St. George*, *Meader*, the *Brianna*, *Gale*, *Matilda*, *Wild*, for the *Streights*; the *Mercury*, *Bennet*, for *Jamaica*; the *Catharine*, *Blackston*, the *Hannah*, *Barns*, the *Albemarle*, *Dennis*, the *Charles*, *Teague*, the *Baltimore*, *Alding*, the *Neptune*, *Kemp*, the *Charles*, *Johnson*, the *Britannia*, *Boraman*, and the *Timothy* and *Jacob*, *West*, all for *Maryland* and *Virginia*. Wind N. E.

L O N D O N .

Yesterday arriv'd a Mail from France, which brought nothing material; but by two Flanders Mails which arriv'd at the same time, we have the following Articles:

Constantinople, April 2. N. S. A great Fire has happen'd here, by which the Palace of the Grand Visier is burnt down to the Ground. Upon this Occasion the Populace, who are naturally inclin'd to Superstition, began to forebode ill Consequences from the Event; and the Faction who are Enemies to that Prime Minister took the Opportunity, by encouraging and exciting them, to make another Push in order to depose him; and 'tis not unlikely that they would have succeeded in the Attempt, if the *Kaimacan*, whom they would be glad to see in his Place, had not at that very time been dangerously ill. Notwithstanding this, the Grand Visier's Situation is so very tottering that it looks as if it would be a hard Matter for him to keep his Post for these two Reasons; First, because the Militia in general is against him; and Secondly, because the Affairs of the Empire are not yet entirely tranquil: Besides, 'tis very much apprehended that *Kouli Kan* has some new Design on foot, and for these Reasons: 1. Because there is no Ambassador yet arriv'd from Persia, tho' he has been so long



pected and so much talk'd of by the Persian Secretary here. 2. Because 'tis observ'd that the said Conqueror maintains a strict Correspondence with the Czarina, to whom we know he has made rich Presents; and 3. Because that Monarch is very careful to conceal the true State of his Forces, which at the same time is very difficult to be known, because 'tis almost impossible to have any News from Babylon. The Russian Minister here has demanded Satisfaction from the Porte for a fresh Insult committed upon the Cossacks by the Tartars, and has declar'd at the same time that this is the last time it will be demanded by the Czarina his Sovereign, 'who, if it were not granted, would take her own Way to do herself Justice; an Expression extremely grating to our Minister, who nevertheless considering how Affairs stand at present has made no other Answer than that the Satisfaction demanded should be granted.

Paris, May 31. N. S. The Letters from Provence say, the Vines, Oranges, and Olive-trees are entirely destroy'd for this Year by the late Frosts: And they write the same thing from Bourdeaux; so that the Price of the Wines is risen one half.

Orders are issued out for the Incampment of Two Regiments of Horse, Three Regiments of Dragoons, and Six of Foot at Newbury in Berkshire.

Yesterday Morning the Admiralty Barge went from Whitehall to Gravesend, in order to receive Sir Cha. Wager, who was expected there with the Yachts from Holland last Night, the Wind having prov'd very fair.

On Saturday last was held a Chapter at the Chapter House in St. Paul's Church-yard, when the Rt. Rev. Dr. Butler Lord Bishop of Bristol was installed with the usual Formality Dean of St. Paul's, in the Room of Dr. Hare deceased.

This Morning — Fleming, Esq; Deputy Governor of St. Christopher's, set out for Portsmouth, to embark on board one of his Majesty's Ships of War for that Island.

His Majesty has lately been pleas'd to appoint Col. Dyson to be Colonel of a Company in the third Regiment of Foot-guards late the Earl of Crawford's.

Likewise to appoint Col. Douglas, Brother to the Earl of Moreton, to be Colonel of a Company in the said Regiment late Col. Moreton's.

Also to appoint Col. Ogleby to be Colonel of a Company in the said Regiment late Col. Wolfe's.

On Saturday last about 3 o' Clock in the Afternoon an Express arriv'd at the Admiralty Office from Admiral Vernon with a Confirmation (as we are credibly inform'd) of the said Admiral's taking Cartagena.

Yesterday a Packet came to the Admiralty Office from Admiral Haddock, with an Account that he was at Minorca, and that he and all the Officers on board the several Ships were in good Health, but that great Numbers of the Foremast Men were in an ill State of Health.

On Wednesday last died at his Seat at Himley in Staffordshire, the Right Hon. the Lord Dudley and Ward, Baron Dudley of Dudley Castle, and Baron Ward of Birmingham: He is succeeded in the Title of Dudley, and Part of his Estate, by Ferdinando Dudley Lea, of the Grange in the County of Salop, Esq; and in the Title of Ward, and the ancient Family Estate, by John Ward, of Sedgley-Park in the County of Stafford, Esq; Member in the last Parliament for Newcastle in the said County.

Last Saturday died in Grosvenor's-Square, of the Small-Pox and in Child-bed, the Lady of Peter Delme, Esq; Member of Parliament for Ludgershall in the County of Wilts: She was Daughter of the late Sir John Shaw, of Eltham in Kent, Bart.

The same Day a Dispensation pass'd the Great Seal to enable the Rev. John Pinfent, M. A. Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Lord Maynard, to hold the Vicarage of Takeley in the County of Essex and Diocese of London, with the Vicarage of Canfield, in the County and Diocese aforesaid.

As did a Dispensation to enable the Rev. Mr. Matthew Buck, Chaplain to the Earl of Kintore, to hold the Vicarage of Brodsworth in the County of York, with the Rectory of Amthorpe, alias Anthorpe, in the said County and Diocese.

And also a Presentation of the Rev. Mr. Samuel Salter, to the Rectory of Burton Coggles, in the County and Diocese of Lincoln.

On Saturday last 13 Prisoners were try'd at the Old Bailey, 8 of whom were acquitted and 5 found guilty; among the latter was Robert Briggs, for Bigamy. The Sessions ended that Evening, when 3 Persons receiv'd Sentence of Death, 16 order'd for Transportation, 5 were branded in the Hand, and 2 order'd to be whipt.

BANKRUPTS.

Joseph Walcott, of Seething-lane, London, Wine-Merchant.

Edward Burchett, of Foster-lane, London, Iron-monger.

William Ayde, of Cateaton-street, London, Packer.

Thomas Beates, of the Parish of St. Sepulchre, London, Bricklayer.

William Barwell, of Glemsford in the County of Suffolk, Grocer and Chapman.

John Gibbons, of Hatherleigh in the County of Devon, Serge-maker.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning 11 05	Evening 11 35
--	------------------	------------------

Bank Stock 141 3-4ths. India 161 1-half. South Sea 100 1-half. Old Annuity 111 1-half. New ditto 111 7-8ths. Three per Cent. 101 7-8ths. Seven per Cent. Loan 111. Five per Cent. ditto 93 1-4th. Royal Assurance 90. London Assurance 11 1-8th to 1-4th. African 10. India Bonds 41. 18 s. 19 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 5 l. 5 s. Prem. Salt Talties 1-4th to 1-half Prem. English Copper 3 l. 6 s. 6 d. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 103 1-8ths. Three per Cent. ditto 96 3-4ths. Million Bank 116. Equivalent 110 1-8th. Lottery Tickets 5 l. 1 s. to 1 s. 6 d.

Custom-house, London, May 23. 1740.
For SALE,
By Order of the Honourable Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, &c.

ON Wednesday the 25th and Thursday the 26th of June 1740. at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon of the same Days, will be put up to Sale in the Long Room at the Custom-house, London,

Several Parcels of Robea and Green Tea, Coffee, Brandy, Geneva, and Spruce Beer.

And also some East-India Goods prohibited to be worn here, which must by Law be exported.

To be seen at the King's Warehouse on Monday the 2d and Tuesday the 3d of June, from Eight to Twelve in the Forenoon, and from Three to Five in the Afternoon, and in the Morning before the Sale.

Where Catalogues will be delivered.

This Day is Published,

(Price Bound, 2 s. 6 d.)

EMBLEMS OF LOVE. Curiously Engraved on 46 Copper-Plates, with Verses to each Emblem in English, French, Latin, and Italian, on the following Subjects.

The Marvellous Seed of Love.	The Heart Love's Butt.
The Timorous Adventurer.	The Power of Eloquence in Love.
Fair and Softly.	Love's Triumph over Riches.
By little and little.	All not worth a Reward.
Be quick and sure.	Love keeps all Things in Order.
Love a ticklish Game.	No Perjury in Love.
Blind Love.	Won by Subtlety.
Love will out.	Love regards no Entreaties.
Lifefor Love.	All grasp all lose. &c. &c.
Rather Deeds than Words.	
Hard to be pleas'd.	

Printed for J. Osborn, at the Golden Ball in Pater-noster Row.

Where may be had, Just Published, The Second Edition (with an Addition of near 100 Songs, and the Names of the Tunes added to each Song) with Twelve Copper-Plates, representing each Lover in their different Addresses to the Fair.

CUPID: A Collection of Love Songs, in Twelve Parts, suited to Twelve different Sorts of Lovers, viz.

The Female Lover, Admiring Lover, Slighted Lover, Modest Lover, Constant Lover, Jealous Lover, Tender Lover, Whining Lover, Saucy Lover, Merry Lover, Prefling Lover, Happy Lover.

BOOKS printed for J. WALTHOE over-against the Royal-Exchange in Cornhill.

I. THE LIFE of Sir Walter Raleigh. Newly compil'd from Materials more ample and authentic than have yet been publish'd. By Mr. Oldys.

II. Sir WALTER RALEIGH'S HISTORY of the WORLD. The Eleventh Edition, with considerable Improvements. 2 Vols. Folio.

III. A Collection of VOYAGES and TRAVELS. 6 Vols. Folio.

N.B. The Two last Volumes are sold separately to compleat the Sets of those Gentlemen who have the former Edition.

IV. BAYLE'S Historical and Critical DICTIONARY. The Second Edition, greatly augmented. To which is prefix'd, The Life of the Author, revised, corrected, and enlarged, by M. Des Maizeaux, F.R.S. 5 Vols. Folio.

N.B. Gentlemen possess'd of any Part of this Work may have the Remainder to perfect their Set.

V. BAYLE'S Miscellaneous Reflections occasioned by the Comet which appeared in December, 1680. chiefly intended to explode popular Superstitions. 2 Vols. 8vo.

VI. BAYLE'S Philosophical Commentary on these Words of the Gospel, *Compel them to come in, that my House may be full.* 2 Vols. 8vo.

This Day is Published,
[Beautifully printed in One Volume 8vo.]
Price bound 3 s. 6 d.

THE LIFE of FRANCIS BACON

Baron of Verulam, Viscount St. Alban, and High Chancellor of England. By Mr. Mallet.

Printed for A. Millar, over-against St. Clement's Church the Strand. Where may be had,

1. A New New Edition of the Works of Lord Bacon, which are contained several Original Pieces of His, never before printed in any Edition of his Works. In 4 Vols. Folio.
2. The Additional Pieces, with the Life of the Author. Mr. Mallet, are printed in Folio, of the same Size with the Edition; to complete Gentlemen's Sets who bought the Edition.

This Day is Published,

THE Attorney's Practice in the Court of King's Bench: or, An Introduction to the Knowledge of the Practice of that Court, as it now stands under Regulation of several late Acts of Parliament, Rules and Terminations of the said Court: With Variety of useful and curious Precedents in English settled or drawn by a Council, complete Index to the Whole.

By a Gentleman of the Inner-Temple.
Printed for T. Woodward at the Half-moon between Two Temple Gates in Fleet-street.

Where may be had, just published,

1. Laws relating to the Poor, from the 43d of Queen Elizabeth to the 3d of King George II. with Cases adjudg'd in the Court of King's Bench upon the several Clauses of them. Robert Foley, Esq; Barrister at Law.
2. The Scrivener's Guide, in two Vols. 8th Edition.

CONSUMPTIONS of all Sorts, ASTHMA's, and all Disorders of the Breast and Lungs,

Directly and infallibly cured by the

CHYMICAL ELIXIR,

WHICH has restored so many

Persons labouring under the deepest Consumptions, most deplorable Asthma's to perfect Health and Strength, in few Days Time, after all other the most celebrated Medicines had been try'd in vain.

It at once strikes at, and absolutely eradicates the first Principle or Cause of Consumptions, whether of the Lungs, or any other Kind, as also of Asthma's, or Shortness of Breath, reduces the vicious Ferment of the Blood and Juices, and the acrid Salts which erode the Lungs, frees them from obstructing Viscosities, and does more real Good in less than any other Medicine whatever can intend.

It assuredly retrieves the Patient, tho' reduc'd to a Skeleton; and immediately cures the most tedious and almost suffocating Coughs, Hoarseness, Wheezing, Necessity of Breathing, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain, or Weight in the Breast, Spitting of Blood, Soreness of the Stomach, or Windpipe: Also Catarrhs, or Diffusions of Pus, and all Pleuritic and Asthmatic Effects, Hectic Fevers, Night Sweats, and Diarrhoea's, or Loosenesses, in a safe and most agreeable Manner.

It is balsamick, healing and strengthening beyond comparison, restores in all inward Wastings, Weakness, and Constitution whatever, perfectly cures Ulcers in the Lungs, or in any other internal Part, causes free and easy Respiration or long Breathing, and speedily and infallibly cures ASTHMA's, and all Sorts of CONSUMPTIONS, however so bad, without the least Disorder, Trouble, or Danger, and is indeed the only true Remedy that can be depended upon for the entire Cure of those Maladies.

Nor can the whole Materia Medica afford a quicker certain Cure for common Coughs and Colds; but the Character this most noble Chymical ELIXIR has gain'd, for the direct and infallible Cure of Consumptions and ASTHMA's, &c. has occasioned many Attempts to counterfeit it; be careful therefore to have the Right, which be had only at Mr. RADFORD's Toyshop, at the Crown against St. Clement's Church-yard in the Strand 3 s. 6 d. a Bottle with Directions, and at no other Place in England.

An immediate and never-failing Cure of Deafness, Thickness of Hearing, or Pain in the Ears, &c.

BY a noble Chymical Preparation,

most excellent Medicine for this Purpose that is known, far exceeding all things ever yet published, the Use of; its Virtues are beyond Expression, and can truly known but by Experience: Words come short of its just Praise.

It is a certain, and, as it were, an instant Cure for Thickness of Hearing, Noise or Pain in the Ears, from Cause soever, or of ever so long standing, having cured Numbers of Persons of both Sexes, and all Ages, that were in a manner totally deaf, after all other Means and Remedies, both external and internal, by Advice, and also by Pills, have failed, with the greatest Ease and Safety, and the utmost Satisfaction and Wonder, for,

In a peculiar Manner it strengthens, softens, and opens the Drum of the Ear, which by being cried, or thro' the often the first, and chief Cause of every Complaint of Hearing, or of Noise, or Pain in the Ears, &c. To remove which, this noble Medicine is a true Specifick, that perfectly to cure all possibly curable Cases, after all Means and Medicine have utterly failed; which is more can be said of any other Thing in the whole World of itself: Any Cold in the Head, or any Hurt by Matter in the Ears, it instantly cures.

It is sold for 3 s. 6 d. each Bottle, by the Author's Appointment, at Mr. Richards's Tinshop, the Sign of the Black Horse and Star, in Fleet-street, near Fleet-bridge, and no where else in England.